The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5184 號四十三百一千五第 日六十月三年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 1st MAY, 1874. 五拜禮 號一月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 30, China, German steamer, 642, Henningsen, from Canton, General.—Siemssen & Co.

April 30, Maury, German bark, 389, M. Sachan, Saigon 4th April, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

Departures.

April 30, Orissa, str., for Swatow, &c.
April 30, Pawtuket, str., for Macao and Annam.
April 30, Hochung, str., for Shanghai.
April 30, Cassandra, str., for Saigon.
April 30, Namoa, str., for Aberdeen Dock.
April 30, China, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office, April 30th.

China, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Cassandra, str., for Saigon.
Hochung, str., for Shanghai.
Pawtuset, str., for Macao and Annam.

Passengers.

Per *Hochung*, str., for Shanghai:—
8 Chinese.
Per *Pawtuset*, str., for Macao and Annam:—
5 Cabin.
Per *China*, str., for Shanghai:—
50 Chinese.
Per *Cassandra*, str., for Saigon:—
100 Chinese.

Reports.

None.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanne	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Osaka	London	Dec. 30
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Catherina	Buenos Ayres	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Tanjore (s)	Southampton	Jan. 29
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Jan. 30
Deerhound	London	Feb. 4
Leonore (s)	Portland	Feb. 8
Frank N. Thayer	London	Feb. 10
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 13
Golden Spare	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Elizabeth Dougal	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Waltikka	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb. 22
Courrier	Swansea	Feb. 25
Aracan	London	March 3
Star of China	London	March 3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March 4
New Republic	New York	March 4
Charmer	Liverpool	March 9
Glenearn (s)	Glasgow	March 9
Achilles (s)	Liverpool	March 10
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
J. Christian	Hamburg	March 11
Morning Light	London	March 16

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods, &c.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A Return of Twenty per cent. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents,*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, Cal'a St., San Francisco, California.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. Seligman & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. S. SNEATH, *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. Rowett.

Ad. Andrée, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. E. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL...	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
London Agency.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Agencies.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PRILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Otto Friedrich, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Alexander McGlashan Heaton, in our Firm, ceases this day.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MacG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Wong Koong-Tsun, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.

Wee Ko-Pee and Ow Yang Man-Yee were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.

FOOK MOW LOONG HONG, *48, Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Alfred Graham Hogg and Theophilus Gee Linstead, as Merchants and Commission Agents at Hongkong and Saigon, under the Style of A. G. Hogg & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm in Liquidation.

The business will be continued as heretofore at Hongkong, by the said T. G. Linstead (including the Agency of the Sun Fire Office), under his own name, and at Saigon by the said A. G. Hogg, under the style of A. G. Hogg & Co.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
9d 623 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.

KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

MR. James Henry Scott and Mr. William Drought Harrison have been admitted as partners in our firms at Hongkong, China, and Japan.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 295 Hongkong, 18th February, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Edward Winslow Stevens, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., (Successor to Dr. V. D. Collins.) *DENTIST.* No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. R. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 906 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

To be Let.

TO LET.

FOREST LODGE, in Caine Road. Gas and Water laid on. Rent, $100 per month. Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession,
No. 20, Praya Central,

THE OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Paul Ehlers & Co. Apply to

J. LEMBKE,
Attorney for Paul Ehlers.
tf 568 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. Bailey, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE GODOWNS known as "Fletcher's Buildings," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. Sanders & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 1, Wyndham Street, (2 Floors.)

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.

No. 20, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Dr. R. Young.

No. 46, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of J. R. Anton, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Lammert, Atkinson & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER, & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE No. 3, Pottinger Street, known as the Central Bank Building; possessing spacious accommodation for family residence and business purposes; with Fire-proof Treasury, Garden Plot, and Out-offices attached. Apply to

H. N. COOPER,
No. 10, Stanley Street;
or Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 546 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the Hongkong and China Bakery Co.

Apply to the

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
Possession on 1st May.

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having 9 Rooms, and a fine view of the Harbour. Rent moderate. Apply at

No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 527 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned Shop has been established for many years, solely dealing in FINE TEA, which is carefully fired, and selected by experienced men in our employ, from the various mountains. It contains no mixture. As some Foreigners were supplied with a spurious mixture, we therefore applied our trade marks to every box of Tea we sold last year. Our Customers are requested to observe our TRADE MARK, without which none will be genuine.

YEE CHONG LOONG, *Hanam, Canton.*
1m 614 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

MARKS AND CHAPMAN, 24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,* HONGKONG,

HAVE FOR SALE

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CLASSICAL MUSIC, COMIC SONGS, SACRED DUETS, &c.

STRINGS, and all other SUNDRIES.

PIANOFORTES TUNED, and all OTHER INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED.

LESSONS on the PIANOFORTE or VIOLONCELLO.

INSTRUMENTS BOUGHT OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

1m 566 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.

LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.

Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.

For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., or Messrs. Kruse & Co.

189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12 inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO., HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

THIS DAY,
the 1st May, 1874, at Noon.—

An Invoice of MORTON'S GILMAN'S STORES:—PICKLES, SAUCES, SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, OLIVES, CAPERS, SARDINES, RAISINS, CURRANTS, JAMS, JELLY, BLOATERS, CHEESE, &c., &c.

SUNDRIES:—Dessert SETS, Toilet SETS, Tea CUPS, SOAP, DOLLS, BELTS, BOOTS, BONBONS, Corn BROOMS, REVOLVERS, CARBINES, MUSKETS, PISTOLS, NAILS.

Also,

5 Pieces LINEN DRILL.
10 " SILESIA, various colours.
79 Mills CIGARS.
Sundry FURNITURE.
An Aquarium and Gold FISH.

Terms of Sale—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

660 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of H. S. Geary, Esq., The Albany, on

MONDAY,
the 4th May, 1874, at Noon,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room SUITES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, WARDROBES, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, WASHSTAND and SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY WARE,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
626 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 6th May, 1874, at Noon, at the Hotel D'Europe, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., comprising Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, and Bed Rooms SUITES, Green Rep Covered Spring Bottom COUCHES, CHAIRS and Easy CHAIRS, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, Pier GLASSES, Marble CLOCKS, GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, FENDERS and IRONS, Centre CARPETS, Round Centre TABLES, Velvet Table COVERS, Arm CHAIRS, Dining TABLES, WHATNOTS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, Christofle's PLATED WARE, Metal BLANE, CUTLERY, Table CLOTHS, NAPKINS, PUNKAHS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLES and GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SETS, &c., &c.

Also,

A PIANO, by Schiekering.

And,

One Chubb's IRON SAFE.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of Sale—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
631 Hongkong, 25th April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from T. Green, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence "Ildewild," Seymour Road, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 13th day of May, 1874, at noon precisely,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, ENGRAVINGS, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, Marble-top TABLES, ESCRITOIRE, Double-winged WARDROBES, Book CASES, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CHAIRS, Brass, Iron, and Blackwood BEDSTEADS, Toilet TABLE, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Iron SAFE, Bagatelle TABLE, &c., &c.

And,

A PIANO, by Awill & Smart, London.
A SEWING MACHINE, in Oak Case.

Also,

A Basket TRAP, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
676 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

FOR SALE.

ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. Meyer.

The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.

The area of the Estate is 68,574 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.

Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,828.27.

The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

RELIGIOUS PILGRIMAGE TO SANCHOAN,
(THE ISLAND WHERE SAINT FRANCIS OF XAVIER WAS BURIED.)

THE Steamer *KIUKIANG* will leave the Company's Wharf TO-MORROW, the 2nd of May, at 9 o'clock P.M., for the above place, and return from there at about 1 o'clock P.M. on SUNDAY, the 3rd. The Catholics wishing to join the Pilgrimage may obtain Tickets of Passage from the very Rev. G. Burghignoli or the Undersigned, at $1 each. Those, from Macao and Canton, who are desirous to join the Pilgrimage, will have their passage free from and to those places, and they will have to shew their Pilgrimage Tickets to the Purser on board of the steamer they come in.

Regarding Meals, each can take his own, or arrangement must be made with the Purser on board.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS.
3d 630 Hongkong, 25th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have authorised Mr. E. C. Ray to sign Bills of Lading for us, as Agents of the above Company.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1m 515 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. John Joseph Clayton Mitchell, formerly mate of the ship *Staffa*, will apply to the Undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.

ROBERT DUNCAN, *No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong.*
1m 576 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23⅓ % on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.

Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO, PREPARED BY OHLENDORFF & CO., LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.		
20 "	Soluble	Guano Phosphate.
4 "	Insoluble	

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER, ALABOR & Co., *Hongkong.*
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	do do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*
tf 878 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

Intimations.

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the Undersigned are requested to be sent in for payment on or before the 10th inst. All Debts due to the same are requested to be paid forthwith.

T. E. HAWKINS.
10d 669 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to leave the Colony, begs to return his thanks to the Community of Hongkong and the Public generally, for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes that the same Patronage may be conferred on his Successor, Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, who has taken over his Establishment from this date.

T. E. HAWKINS, *Horse Repository, Garden Road.*
7d 670 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate to the Community of Hongkong and the Public generally that he has taken over Mr. HAWKINS' HORSE REPOSITORY, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit their Patronage and Support. All Horses, &c., entrusted to his care, on Livery, or otherwise, will be carefully attended to. All Horses carefully shod, and all business carried on as heretofore.

JAMES WILLIAMS, *Farrier, late Royal Artillery.*
tf 671 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $5,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Registered Office of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, has been REMOVED this day to our premises on the Praya.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *General Managers.*
1m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Leopold Kahn, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. Charles Kahn is this day admitted a partner.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668] 1st May, 1874.

WE Have this day Established a Branch of our Firm in Hongkong,

Mr. Henry Andrew Milne is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
14d 666 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

WITH reference to the above, our temporary offices are with Messrs. John Burd & Co.

Hong name Tien Chang,
天祥
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
667 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE whole of that Valuable Estate, known as QUONGLOONG, will be shortly offered for Sale in one Lot, or in Lots of from 3 to 7 *mow* each. If divided, the Buildings will be sold separately as old material.

At the same time will be offered as a separate Lot, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the Borneo Company.

The date of Auction will be hereafter notified, when full particulars will be given.

By order of the Trustees of Lindsay & Co.'s Estate,

JOHN ASHTON.
tf 657 Shanghai, 22rd April, 1874.

FOR SALE.

TINTO WINE, in Casks.
Lisbon WHITE WINE, in Casks.
MADEIRA, in Octaves.
Old PORT WINE, in 1 dozen Cases.
JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, in 1 dozen Cases. Apply to

J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.
14d 636 Hongkong, 29th April, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM-LAUNCH,

BUILT in Hongkong in 1871, in thorough working order, 52 ft. 5 in. long, 10 ft. beam, with a neat cabin above, capable of holding 20 persons. Draught of water, 3 ft. Complete, with Equipment of Anchors, Chains, &c., &c.

Also,

A Patent Fire-proof IRON SAFE, *By Chubb, London,*
Measuring 5 ft. 5 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide.

For further particulars, apply to

L. A. DE GRACA, *Royal Hotel, Macao.*
15d 622 Macao, 23rd April, 1874.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS' ESSEN (GERMANY.) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,

F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Side-wheel Steamer *FEI WAN* commenced on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., to run daily as a FERRY BOAT between Hongkong and Kowloon Shore, stopping at Tse-kok-tsui and Yow-ma-tee.

She will start from the Company's Wharf at Hongkong at 6 A.M., and correspond with the arrivals and departures of the Company's Steamers to and from Macao and Canton, and make intermediate trips.

FARES.

To or from Tse-kok-tsui, 5 cents, main deck; 10 cents, upper deck.

To or from Yow-ma-tee, 5 cents, main deck; 10 cents, upper deck.

Cabin Fare for Europeans, 15 cents.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
605 Hongkong, 21st April, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Per "Anadyr."

T in diamond, 3,...	1 case Merchandise.
F, BT in diamond, G, 1421, 1424, 1452,	3 bales do.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

Intimations.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!

Signor G. Chiarini.....*Director and Proprietor.*
Mr. Chas. Dermer.....*Business Manager.*

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 1st.

CONTINUED ATTRACTIONS! MORE NOVELTIES!!

Popular Prices of Admission:

Private Boxes to hold Four,	$10.00
First Class Chairs,	$2.00
Second Class Carpeted Seats,	$1.00
Third Class Seats,	0.50

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets can be had, and Bo

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE

OREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
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Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOZADA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco.....Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co 37, Park Row.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd April, at Iloilo, the wife of JAMES S. FYFE, Esq., of a son. [662

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on the 30th April, Captain PHILIP BENNETT, aged 54. The funeral will leave Messrs. Broadbear, Anthony & Co.'s at 4 P.M. this day.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 1st, 1874.

WE have received a copy of a very valuable paper upon the important subject of Colonial defence, which was read by Captain COLOMB before the Royal Colonial Institute, the Duke of Manchester being in the chair. The paper is written in a clear and masterly style, and gives evidence of very careful and mature thought. Captain COLOMB raises his voice against the mistaken idea that the defence of Great Britain and Ireland against invasion is all that is necessary for the security of the British Empire. The key note to his essay may be found in a single sentence which he used in speaking on the same subject on a previous occasion. "The defence of the United Kingdom against invasion is an object of primary importance, but to suppose that this is the one thing needful in the matter of national defence, is a grievous error. We are bound to look to the general welfare of the Empire. The sources of our greatness are the possession of India, and our commercial prosperity. Our commercial prosperity is in direct proportion to the freedom with which we can carry on trade with our Colonies and other countries. Commerce is in fact the link that binds together the several interests of the scattered territories comprising the Empire." Captain COLOMB urges, therefore, that before the question of military reorganisation was practically dealt with, it was the duty of Statesmen to cast their eyes beyond the shores of Mr. GLADSTONE'S "Happy England," and his "streak of Silver Sea."

The Author gives an vivid description of the defenceless condition in which the majority of the British Colonies would find themselves in the event of a war with a power possessing a large navy; and bases his arguments upon the fundamental principle that the success of all operations of war, whether defensive or offensive, depends upon the disposition of force in such a manner as will best secure the base of operations, and ensure safety and freedom of communication. To Great Britain, it is, therefore, of vital importance to secure the great sea lines of communication between the different parts of her Empire, and he especially urges the necessity of being careful not to neglect this precaution on the more distant seas where, for the protection of such lines, a special class of cruisers capable of keeping at sea for long periods is required, the strength of this patrolling force on each line being in proportion to the value of the line, and to the force against which it may have to contend. Captain COLOMB points out that it would not meet the end in view to leave the naval force alone responsible for the protection of such stations, and quotes a statement of Sir JOHN BOURGOYNE on the subject, to the effect that "under such a system a small squadron, with 3,000 or 4,000 troops in eastern seas in time of war, would take the Mauritius and Hongkong, and destroy the naval arsenal and means at Trincomalee, if it did not capture the whole island of Ceylon."

That this is not an exaggeration of the danger that would be incurred will be readily believed from the fact that when the last great war broke out on the continent, and it was rumoured that England would be involved in it, the question as to the safety of Hongkong was discussed here with anxiety, as, small though this Colony is, it would be a most important blow to British *prestige* in the whole of China, and as a necessary consequence also in India, were it captured for even a short period by a foreign power—and the evil effects which would be thus produced might be an object in time of war. In Hongkong a regiment is stationed—and there are usually a fair number of men-of-war on the station; but if hostilities broke out at home the naval forces might possibly be reduced even further than they have been by the retrenching policy of the Government of late years, and the danger above indicated be incurred. This Colony pays a military contribution of $220,000—which has not unjustly been objected to, because the forces are stationed here as much in the general interest of Great Britain in China as in those of Hongkong, and the amount is very heavy for so small a Colony. Captain COLOMB suggests that a general and enlarged scheme for the defence of the sea communications of the Empire can only be made by the Colonies co-operating, and one of the first things that would have to be done would be to adjust the contributions from the different Colonies upon a well considered and equitable basis. At present, these contributions are levied capriciously, and frequently cause much discontent—but there can be little doubt that the Colonies for the most part would willingly contribute towards the general defence of the Empire if, in return, they had some voice in the government, and it would be a good adjunct towards the consummation of such a policy as Captain COLOMB agitates that some measures for the representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament were taken.

To return, however, to the scheme itself. The author of the paper urges that such considerations as are above sketched out point to the absolute necessity of having a commanding and strongly defended great naval arsenal in the Eastern Hemisphere; and with regard to the site to be chosen he points to the strategic importance of Bombay; but considers that the most commanding position would be the Fiji Islands. At the time he wrote, these Islands had not been annexed, but we learn since by telegram that this has been done—and it is to be hoped that the reasons which he advances will induce the home Government to make use of them ultimately in the manner he suggests.

In Hongkong, we are more inclined to look upon the question of naval and military defence chiefly as it affects our general position in China; and it is satisfactory to find that thoughtful and competent men are directing attention to the question of defence abroad in its largest aspects. The moral effects of the adoption of such a system as is foreshadowed by Captain COLOMB in our dealings with such countries as China would be immense, as the certainty that we were always prepared to act would be the greatest security against the outbreak of hostilities.

We notice a very important suggestion which is made in the paper, but which as it is of too wide a bearing to discuss fully on the present occasion, we give in Captain COLOMB's own words. He says:—

"The forces necessary for the defence of the Imperial communications should be under the control of one directing head. As military force is necessary to the support of naval power, and as in our case military force is in its turn dependent upon naval power, the distribution of the one must have reference to that of the other. If, therefore, the military force is under the control of one department, and the naval force under that of another, the defence of our communications is, to use a homely phrase, 'between two stools.' In vain might our 'Admiralty' despatch fleets to distant seas, if the basis of their operations are not secured by the War Office; equally valueless would be the distribution of military force for the protection of those places by the War Office, if the Admiralty did not keep the communications between them open. Unless there be a war minister responsible for, and controlling the general principles which should govern the action of each department, nothing but confusion can result when the Imperial communications are in danger."

The suggestion is a bold one, and it shows the thorough and independent manner in which the writer of the paper has thought out his subject. There is certainly no necessary division between the two services, and if such a fusion as he suggests could be made, it would appear undoubtedly likely to be advantageous in many important respects.

The Duke of Manchester, after the paper had been read, expressed his warm concurrence with the policy which was indicated, and his hope that as the Colonies grew in wealth and strength they would see in what their true interests lay; they should not rest satisfied until federation had been achieved, and then the Colonies should insist upon their right in mutually contributing to the defence of the empire, and after this was done, in controlling the disposition of the forces they had helped to maintain. In order to bring about this satisfactory result, however, it will be necessary to carefully reconsider the whole of our Colonial administration, and to inaugurate a policy of such a character as will substantially incorporate the Colonies into the Empire as an integral part of it; and to attain this end the first step would seem to be some plan by which their voice may be heard in the Imperial Legislature.

In conclusion, we heartily recommend Captain COLOMB's paper to the perusal of all interested in the very important subject which it treats. It is the production of an eminently astute and observant mind, and is suggestive of much valuable thought to the general reader as well as to those specially interested in naval and military matters.

Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s steamer *China*, left yesterday for Shanghai on her hundredth trip, and has been fortunate enough to perform them all without a single accident.

The following were the quotations of stocks at Messrs. Sharp & Co.'s Stock Exchange, Bank Buildings yesterday:—

H.K. & S'ghai Bank.....	36	per cent. prem.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co.....	$505	per share.
China Fire Ins. Co.....	153	do.
Victoria Fire Ins. Co...	123	do.
H.K. & W. Dock Co...	39	per cent. dis.
C. Traders' Ins. Co....	1,775	per share.
U. Ins. S'ty. of O'ton...	1,400	do.
Do. 1874,	60	premium.
Chinese Insurance Co.	205	per share.
N. C. Ins. Co.....	Tls. 45	prem. ex. div.
C. & J. Marine Ins. Co.	2	per cent. dis.
Y'tsze Ins. Association	710	per share.
H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	$13	per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam N. Co.	112	per share.
Hongkong Hotel Co....	60	per cent. dis.
Indo-Chinese Sugar....	$ 5	per share.
Gas Company.....	75	do.

The British steamer *Nanjoe* was towed round to the Aberdeen Docks yesterday, for the purpose of docking.

We are glad to state that the repairs to the cable between this and Cape St. James are completed, thus re-establishing telegraphic communication to all parts of the world.

We understand that No. 16 of *China Punch* will make its appearance to-morrow. This quite upsets the rumour which was afloat to the effect that the last number was to have been the concluding one, and we congratulate the promoters upon the very prompt manner in which they have set any doubts upon the subject at rest.

The Calcutta steamers with the 4th sale Opium are looked for to-morrow. As the telegraphic communication has been interrupted, we have no knowledge of the date of their departure from Singapore for this port, but it is supposed the latest day of their arrival here (especially of the steamship *Hindoostan*,) will be Sunday next.

We hear that a public ceremony in honour of the memory of the late Coelho do Amaral, formerly Governor of Macao and subsequently of Mosambique, will take place shortly in the Lusitano Club. Governor Amaral was always much respected by the Portuguese Community both at Macao and here, and we understand the ceremony will be largely attended.

The *Pawtuxet*, which was formerly an American gunboat and has recently been repaired at the Patent Slip, left yesterday for Annam in order to settle the unlucky *Dang Wee* dispute; and it is understood that a representative of the Plaintiff goes in her, and takes the letter which the Chief Justice stated in Court he would write to the King. We trust that this will lead to an adjustment of the matter.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

30th April.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

REMAINING BEHIND.

Andrew Jenkins, licensed boarding house keeper of No. 5, charged Richard Badger, a seaman on board the British bark *Chieftain*, with wilfully remaining behind from his ship, after having received $12 in advance.

Defendant, who said he did not like to go in the vessel, was sent to one month's hard labour.

THE CHINESE CRUISERS.

Man-a-tung, captain, and Chun-a-sing, chief officer, of a mandarin junk, were charged with a breach of Ordinance 6 of 1866, section 8, by anchoring in D'Aguilar Bay, on the 28th April, without a special permit, and not owing to stress of weather.

Police Constable David Toomey said: I am stationed at D'Aguilar station. About midnight on Monday, the 27th inst., I was aroused by the firing of muskets. When I went out I found that the coolies on the works at the lighthouse, and the sampans anchored in the bay were all afloat. They were making a great noise, and some one called out, in English, "pirates." It was moonlight, and while on the road leading to the lighthouse, I saw a great stir amongst the sampans. I saw a hakka boat and a junk under sale outside a gap there. A long boat came in from the junk through the gap, and went among the fishing sampans and houseboats lying in the bay, and a second cry of "pirates" was raised. When those in the long boat heard the noise, they got afraid and made for the junk. They did not fire upon the boats. I then fired my own rifle at them, discharging eight ball-shots in succession, as I thought they were pirates. The long boat then cleared round a small island and went alongside the hakka boat. It then went to the large junk, and those in it got on board that vessel, and the boat was also hauled on board. The junk and the hakka boat then stood away about two miles from shore. I then telegraphed to Sowkewan and Stanley for assistance. Inspector Orley arrived about half-past one from Stanley, and Inspector Cradock came about half-past two, and Captain Deane arrived about half-past five. About this time the junk went behind a large island, and I lost sight of her. The hakka boat, however, remained in sight, and at two o'clock in the afternoon I saw by the aid of a glass that she was numbered "105 H," on the bow. The junk, which had again come in sight, kept hovering about, and at three o'clock she returned and anchored in D'Aguilar Bay. The hakka boat was standing in towards the Customs station. The junk lowered a small sampan, and four men got into it, and they then went and overhauled some eight or ten sampans. They then discovered that I and another were standing on the shore with glasses watching them, and they ran alongside and landed two men. In the meantime I had again telegraphed to Inspector Orley at Stanley. About four o'clock he arrived in a steam launch, accompanied by Mr. Tonnochy. The men only remained a few minutes on shore. Mr. Tonnochy ordered the junk out of the harbour, and told them to go to Stanley. They went round there ahead of the launch. The weather was fine with a light breeze.

First defendant, after hearing the evidence, in reply to his Worship, said: My junk is one of the cruisers belonging to the Salt Commissioners. I received orders from my superior to cruise at sea, to prevent the smuggling of salt. I was in Stanley Bay on the 27th inst., and intending to buy some provisions, I anchored there about four o'clock. I sent a small sampan with some men ashore to get provisions and they returned in about half-an-hour. In the meantime I was boarded by some policemen belonging to the Hongkong authorities, and they told me to go away. I then sailed to the island and was anchored there for one night. At six o'clock on the morning of the 28th, I was sailing towards the Eastern Coast, but as there was a strong wind and tide at the time, I was obliged to go back and anchor in Cape D'Aguilar Bay. The hakka boat did not belong to me. I never sent any one to search the fishing boats. When we anchored over night there was a strong tide. I sent four men to buy some fish from those in the sampans, but not to inspect the boats.

His Worship then handed first defendant a document, of which the following is a translation:—

"Instructions issued to U, assistant commander of a fleet of war junks and cruisers, &c., on the Canton river for an expedition to sea (foreign ports).

"Ching, a sub-prefect, promoted under Imperial command to the title of prefect and superintendent of the smuggling affair (etc) of the six passes on the Canton river, issued these instructions to his assistant.

"Whereas in accordance with the regulation of the war junks and cruisers, &c., on the Canton river, a civil officer belonging to the Salt Revenue department is generally selected to command the fleet. But lately the notorious bad characters have the audacity to set the law at defiance by sailing their smuggling junks in a company to the various ports under the disguise of the Canton cruisers, they also ally with the rascals of the various ports to do evil. When our cruisers are in pursuit of them, they generally unite in force to make a strong resistance. In order to guard against any emergency, it is necessary therefore to appoint an officer to command a force in pursuit of them on land as well as on sea. As it is impossible to compel a civil officer to engage in a fight or struggle, therefore to give the fleet more strength, it is absolutely necessary to appoint a military officer to assist him. From enquiries which he has made, the said commander is well acquainted with the whereabouts of the bad characters and is bold in the discharge of his duties. In addition to reporting his (appointment) to the Commissioner of Salt, I deem it expedient to instruct the said captain to repair under the authority of this certificate to the junks and assist the civil officer in command of the fleet for an expedition to sea; and in discharge of his various public duties, you must be harmonious in assisting each other and must exercise discretion in distinguishing the *foreign* boundary. You two must not act in your own way nor allow yourselves to be made use of by the soldiers and servants for similar purposes, thus to give rise to unforeseen events. You should avail yourself of this opportunity, when the consumption of salt is greater in winter, to engage at once more detectives and spies in search and apprehension of the smugglers, their salt smuggling junks and weapons, for trial, for which merit you will be *handsomely rewarded*. Whenever you fall in with smuggling junks, if the enemies' number is greater, and our fleet is not strong enough to contest against them, and whenever you find that salt is stored in any village market, you should report the affair at once to me and wait for a re-inforcement of some more junks for the apprehension on the one hand, and send your men in pursuit of them, to find out their whereabouts and watch their movements on the other, till you communicate with the officer of the place for their arrest. You should not be hasty and should have patience in the discharge of affairs. You must not allow the soldiers and men to squeeze or create a disturbance so as to abuse your position which may turn out to be a serious thing to you.

"Issued on the 23, 9, 12th year of Tungchi."

His Worship then asked what document that was.

First defendant said: The document does not belong to me but to another military officer on board, who is now in Court. I am employed by the salt commissioners. I have no authority to inspect junks.

The "Military Officer" referred to was then called in, and in reply to his Worship he said: I am assistant military officer on board the junk. The document produced is mine, and was handed to me by my superiors. My duty on board is to prevent the soldiers and crew from making a disturbance.

His Worship said as it was claimed to be a mandarin junk, he would refer the whole matter to the Governor, and he would settle what was to be done. In the meantime defendants could remain in the junk in the harbour, which would not be allowed to leave till orders had been received from the Governor.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

30th April.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

An Indian pedler, named Dalbasa, charged a hawker of sundries, named Lum-a-chew, in Lower Lascar-row, with the unlawful possession of a brass collar and chain, valued at 60 cents, taken from his dog.

Defendant said he bought the collar from an Indian for 17 cents.

Defendant was fined $1 for the unlawful possession.

STREET GAMBLING.

Sikh constables, Nos. 548 and 563, charged Chinamen and two China boys, named Chung-a-wah, Yee-a-wing, and Ho-a-sing, with gambling on the recreation ground, at 8.15 p.m., on the 29th instant.

Defendants denied the charge, and first defendant was sent to 21 days' hard labour, and the two boys to seven days each in dark cells, and to be flogged 10 strokes each.

AN OBSTREPEROUS SOLDIER.

Sikh constable No. 553, charged a private soldier named Mitchell, belonging to H. M. 80th Regiment, with assaulting him and making use of abusive language, and cutting him across the eye with a stick.

Complainant said that a Chinese woman came to the Wanchi Station, and complained about a soldier being in her shop creating a disturbance. He accompanied the woman to her shop near No. 4 Station, and was about to arrest the defendant when he turned on him, calling him all sorts of bad names, and struck him on the eye with a stick. He never put hands on the defendant, he only asked him to accompany him to the station. He obtained some assistance, and the defendant was taken to the station. He did not know what the woman wanted to charge the defendant for beyond that she said he was making a disturbance in her shop, and refused to pay some money. The blows he received from the defendant caused him to become insensible. The defendant was quite sober.

In answer to defendant, he said he did not strike him with a staff on entering the shop, and did not say a word to him.

Lee-a-foon, a woman well-known for her ability to speak the English language fluently, said, that on the evening of the 29th, the defendant came into her house flushed with drink, and smelling strong of liquor, consequently he was a little tight. He began to make a noise in her shop, and her son went out for a policeman. She called one herself and last witness came. The defendant was then making a noise in the street in front of her shop, and the constable told him to go away and not make a noise in the street. The defendant told him to go away as it was none of his business. The soldier then went one way and the policeman another, when the policeman stopped to speak to a European who had passed. The soldier came back and began again to create a disturbance. The policeman came back and the soldier took off his belt, and went behind the policeman and struck him several blows on the face. She sent for another policeman and one came, and the soldier was secured and taken to the Police-station. She saw the blood flow from the constable on to his clothes going to the station, and she saw on her return that blood was in the street. At the same time a policeman came to assist the complainant some soldiers came, and they carried the defendant to the station. She saw the defendant have a stick in his hand on first arriving in her shop, but she did not see him with it when the constable came. The defendant used his belt several times on the constable before the constable attempted to use his staff, and it was whilst he was using the belt on the complainant that the soldiers and another constable came up. She did not intend to charge the defendant at first, she simply wanted the constable to remove him from her shop, but as he returned and made a noise she combined with the constable to press the charge. She had seen the defendant before in her shop, but it was a long time ago. The defendant when he came into her shop said he wanted something to drink. A glass of water was given to him, and he knocked it down, making use of all sorts of wicked words.

Wong-a-yuen, the adopted son of the last witness, aged 18 years, gave corroborative evidence beginning by calling the defendant a "Devil."

Mr. Mitchell at once stopped him, and told this impudent witness that he ought to know better, having been adopted by a mother who was a "Christian." After the evidence had been got through, the adopted mother was called in and was asked how long she had had last witness under her care as her son, when she said ever since he was only as high as a table. His Worship told her that he was very near punishing him for making use of an improper word towards foreigners. She made answer that she was very sorry for it, and trusted his Worship would pardon him. She had warned him before coming to court not to use those expressions towards foreigners. His Worship remarked to her that he had then been in the habit of turning foreigners in that way, and she was afraid he would do it in court, it did not speak well for her way of bringing him up. The boy said he was very sorry, he did not mean any harm.

The case was then resumed, the defendant denied that he used his belt, or that he had a stick.

The sergeant of defendant's company gave him a very bad character, and produced his roll of crimes, which showed that defendant was always in trouble.

Defendant was then severely cautioned, and fined in the sum of $50; in default two months' hard labour.

MACAO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MACAO, April 29th.

You will be surprised to learn that H.E. the Governor has quite suddenly given orders for suspending the "free emigration" through this port, which recently mentioned it was proposed to establish. This has caused not a little consternation, coming after he had granted licenses to more than one person to open "inns" for the reception of the coolies, and his unexpected action will doubtless cause considerable loss to those who have been to the expense of hiring and furnishing houses. It is stated that the cause of this departure from the scheme he proposed to carry out was a letter from the Viceroy of Canton, asking him if he could kindly explain what was meant by free emigration through Macao, seeing that he had told him a few months since that the emigration trade would cease on the 27th March last.

Mr. Armero, left yesterday for your port *en route* for Japan, &c., with his family. He was accompanied to the wharf by H.E. the Governor who went with him as far as Hongkong. The Band played some lively airs on his departure. H.E. returned from Hongkong the same evening.

If you will not hear wisdom, she will rap your knuckles.

Mr. Thomas Sutton, the photographer, states that if calloo is dipped for an instant in dilute sulphuric acid, it is rendered waterproof. A waterproof for the million may thus be obtained at about a shilling a garment.

A western stump orator, in the course of one of his speeches, remarked: "Gentlemen, if the Parsey-fic ocean was an inkstand, and the full cloaded canopy of heaven and the level ground of our yearth wor a sheet of paper, I couldn't begin to write my love of country onto it."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S FOREIGN POLICY.

(From The Times Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, March 7th.

Once more Prince Bismarck has been interviewed. Herr von Jokai, the eminent Hungarian poet, patriot, and statesman, accidentally finding himself in Berlin, was received by the ever watchful Chancellor, and treated to a regular lecture on the international relations of the day. As this is a topic which has recently attracted much attention, in consequence of the visits exchanged by leading Potentates, I proceed to give you Herr von Jokai's report in full, as it has appeared in the Magyar journal *A Hon*:—

"Thanks to the good offices of my friend Herr Karl Braun, the well-known member of the German Parliament, I succeeded in obtaining an audience of Prince Bismarck the day after my arrival at Berlin. It was a peculiar audience. He spoke and I listened. He received me at 9 p.m., a comparatively early hour, as he is in the habit of seeing visitors after midnight. His mansion is the most unpretending in the whole Wilhelm Strasse, and so is the porter you meet at the door. The man wears no livery, nor does he carry a baton or any other insignia of office. I rang, he opened, and had me conducted into an ante-room lighted up by one remarkably simple lamp. Passing through a room beyond this, I entered the study of the famous Chancellor. I was struck by the same absence of pomp, or even elegance, which I had noticed in the other apartments. A few chairs, an iron couch, an iron chest, and an iron man seated at an enormous writing table. When I add that a huge St. Bernard's dog sleepily looked at me from under the couch I have enumerated the whole contents of the room.

"Prince Bismarck is a man of athletic height and breadth. He stands rather more than six feet in his shoes, has shoulders to match, and powerful hands, with a grip of cast steel. I was astonished to find him so different from his portraits, which represent him as gloomy and morose-looking, and altogether do not do him justice. He has light, confident eyes, a healthy, clear complexion, a martial moustache, and a wonderfully high, broad forehead. He reminded me of Deak, and in fact is the very type of a Hungarian nobleman of the olden times.

"The Prince kindly stopped the well-turned phraseology with which I was opening the conversation. He said he was glad to find me still so young. He had read my first productions years ago in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, then a very clever paper, as he significantly added. Upon my telling him my age he replied that he was ten years my senior, and offered me a cigar, which he had fished out of the iron chest. I told him I was no smoker; neither is he as far as cigars are concerned, his habitual companion being a meerschaum pipe of extraordinary proportions. Just as we were sitting down a door opened, giving admission to the Princess and her daughter. Both were in splendid evening dress. The Princess, a truly aristocratic lady, of imposing beauty even now; the young Countess an ideal form beaming with youth and grace. They were about to go to the Palace, and came to say good-bye. Bismarck dismissed them with a patriarchal kiss, charging them to convey his respects to their Majesties.

"We sat down and the Prince began to talk. I listened. He said:—It is necessary there should be a strong and consolidated State in the centre of Europe, like the Austrian Monarchy. I was so convinced of this political necessity even in 1866, that I hastened to conclude peace, when I might have gone on making war, notwithstanding all my friends said to the contrary. In the Cis-Leithan half of the Austrian Monarchy, the direction of public affairs naturally belongs to the German element; in the Trans-Leithan, to the Hungarian. The other Austrian nationalities may supply the State with good soldiers; but political capacity, intelligence, and money belong to the Germans and Magyars, in preference to the rest. It is impossible to break up Austria into a number of petty States, according to the nationalities of its various inhabitants. Such an arrangement would never do, and I am therefore decidedly of opinion that the present dualistic form of Government, being in unison with the history of the past, and promising to strengthen the solidity of the whole, should be kept up. You Magyars may have fought Austria in former times; but even your wars make you one, and at present neither of you can dispense with the assistance of the other.

"I observed that all judicious politicians in Hungary wished to perpetuate the present institutions, by which the defence of one half of the country was equally the business of the other.

"The Prince continued:—Some of our good friends suspect us of intending to annex the German portion of Austria. Is it really possible for any one to imagine that we are going to burden ourselves with some more priest-ridden Provinces? Or are we such habitually imprudent people that we are likely to go in for conquest when we have already Alsace and Northern Schleswig on our hands? But the worst of it all is that, for military reasons, which we had no right to slight, we have been obliged to appropriate a strip of French-speaking country in Lorraine. Oh, French-men! Those implacable savages! Just scratch the Parisian cook, tailor, or perruquier, and you will not be long in discovering the Red Indian underneath all his superficial gloss. No, we have to stand sentinel against the French, who are our mortal enemies, and we have no idea of involving ourselves in fresh troubles, on our Eastern frontier likewise. It would be a nice mess indeed to increase the German Empire by so many Provinces bent upon pilgrimaging and that sort of thing. Besides, Vienna and Pesth are destined to become the commercial centres of the South-East, but of what use would Vienna be to us as a mere border town? The more I think about it the more convinced I am that a German Minister who should prepare to annex Austrian territory would deserve to be strung up without more ado. For myself, all I can say is this—that I should be tempted to go to war to keep the German Austrians out of Germany rather than admit them. But in all probability Austria will enjoy a prolonged peace. German diplomacy has success in renewing the ties between Austria and Russia, and, as it is our interest to be on good terms with both, we are clearly obliged to keep them on good terms with each other. The alliance of the three Empires is a great fact. We have established this new and most beneficial league, not to suppress liberty, as the Holy Alliance did in days of yore, but to secure peace, promote freedom, and advance civilization. I am glad to see that, in consequence of all that has happened, the King of Hungary is a popular and beloved Sovereign in his loyal country. All the various tribes of Austria are devoted to the Throne. Let them remain in harmony with each other, and your future is insured. Moreover, whoever endangers the safety of Austria must be prepared to find Germany arrayed against her. But I confess I cannot see whose interest it is to attack you. What could Russia gain by adding Galicia to her territory? Extending from the Baltic to Japan, and determined to pursue a conqueror's career in Asia, were it only to give her dissatisfied elements something to do, she knows better than to aspire to fresh acquisitions in this part of the world. There are, certainly 3,000,000 Russians in Galicia, but they are barbarians, and would hardly benefit her. Nor must you forget the serious trouble she has in accustoming her 3,000,000 Germans to the system she has lately introduced. I am afraid the new system is scarcely calculated to produce favourable results. The German to Russia, while he remains a German, is an excellent citizen. He is honest, upright, industrious, and a true pioneer to intellectual culture. But make him a Russian, and he not only loses all his good qualities, but at once adopts all the worst vices of his new nationality. I dare say you know the Russian proverb (the Prince quoted Russian, and then translated it for my benefit. "The Russian steals for himself; the German for himself, children, and grandchildren." This is perfectly true. When the German once takes to certain foreign habits he loses principle altogether, and exaggerates every vice he adopts. Russia, therefore, so far from wanting foreign territory, has a deal to do before she can consider herself the mistress of her own house. As to her alleged intention of protecting Transylvania or of enabling any one else to protect it, I have always looked upon the story as a myth."

"Upon my adverting to the Oriental question, the Prince said:—'Russia has no business in the East. What do you expect her to do with Constantinople when she has got it?'

"'In such a case,' I replied, 'there is probably some hope of Russia's abandoning the policy of exciting dissatisfaction among the Sclavonian nationalities of Hungary.'

"The Prince retorted:—'You must know that there are are two Russian policies. The one is the official policy of St. Petersburg, the other proceeds from the Russian Ambassadorial Palace at Constantinople. The moment a Russian diplomatist is appointed to act as Ambassador at the Turkish capital he goes mad. That is to say, he becomes what all his colleagues at Istambul are. He catches the infection of the place, and, out of mere spite to his brother diplomatists doing duty at the Porte, gets up an intrigue or two as fast as he can. He proposes to remodel the world, redistributes Europe and Asia according to the inspirations of his disturbed brain, and is a very great man indeed—until he is recalled. Depend upon it, if Hungary suffers from Russian machinations, they proceed from Constantinople, not from St. Petersburg, and, accordingly, are perfectly harmless. The Czar and his Government are earnestly attached to the pacific policy they have pursued so long.'

"I ventured upon the expression of a doubt whether this policy would be adhered to in the event of the Crown changing hands. The Prince at once observed:—'The Grand Duke Cesarewitch will continue the policy of his father. He is an honest, thoroughly respectable loyal gentleman, and sincerely attached to family life. There is nothing in the absurd rumour attributing to him the wish to imitate the career of a Napoleon or Tamerlane. Neither is he at all anxious to obey the injunctions contained in the testament of Peter the Great. What he delights in is family life. You Magyars have nothing to fear from him. The only man in Europe who might be disposed to create a commotion at this moment is the Pope. You are not a Catholic?'

"'I am a Protestant of the strict Calvinist persuasion. But even if I were a Catholic, this would hardly modify my politics. Hungarian Catholics are enlightened and temperate men, and have no idea of quarrelling with Protestants about the merits of their respective religions.'

"After indulging in language about the Popo which must remain unprinted, the Prince said:—

"'This reminds me of what the commander of a Hungarian regiment once told me about the three religions of your country. I heard his Hussars constantly speak of "*Isten, Isten*" (God, God), until one of them said, "*Harom Isten*" (Three Gods). When I asked him what it all meant, he, not being very well up in the Magyar tongue, replied that they were speaking of the Catholic, Protestant, and Greek religions. I must say I did not believe it, and continued my inquiries in another quarter. At last I ascertained that the expression was a forcible ejaculation rather than anything else. At all events, it was not exactly a prayer.'

"'Nor is it so now,' I answered.

"The Prince's secretary entered the room. On seeing papers in his hands, the Prince rose, shook hands with me, and invited me to a party next evening, when he said he would have great pleasure in introducing me to some German members of Parliament.

"A word in conclusion. While conversing, the Prince played with a couple of gigantic lead pencils. They were long enough to do service as walking-sticks. When dilating upon the unprofitable results sure to ensue from annexing Austrian territory, he said, 'We do not want to annex anything—not even so much as could be covered by this pencil.' I said to myself that on my large map of Austria that pencil would just reach from the Bohemian frontier to Trieste."

Herr von Jokai, during his stay here, has moved much in political and literary society, and been deeply impressed with the general anxiety of the Germans to keep on good terms with Hungary.

THE UNWHOLESOMENESS OF CAST-IRON STOVES.

M.M. Morin, Payen, Deville, Bernard, Bussey, and Rémy, have been commissioned by the French Academy to investigate this subject. Experiments were instituted with stoves of cast and wrought-iron, using soft coals, with the view of learning under what condition stoves of metal become unhealthy; through the presence of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, in the rooms heated by them. Rabbits were made to breathe the air passing over stoves of cast and wrought-iron heated to redness, and after words chemical examination of the blood of the animals was made, to ascertain the presence of carbonic oxide. The following words are used in giving the results of the experiments:—"If the summary of the experiments made upon rabbits does not permit us to fix with any precision the proportions of carbonic oxide absorbed by their blood, nor that of the oxygen which has been expelled from it, the results all agree to show that the use of stoves of cast-iron, heated to a red-heat, causes, in the blood, by the presence of carbonic oxide, a gas eminently poisonous, changes whose repetition may become dangerous; while the same method of investigation has not revealed analagous effects when the heat has been produced from stoves of wrought or sheet-iron."

RECENT TELEGRAMS FROM CHINA.

The *Pall-Mall* has the following curious remarks under the above heading. It is rather difficult to see why it should assume that Mr. Wade's telegram indicated that there had been something wrong—while at the same time, it designates the news from Hongkong as a "canard":—

A few days ago a somewhat startling telegram was received from Reuter's agent at Hongkong to the effect that it was reported that the Chinese Government had notified to the Foreign Ministers at Peking that it could not guarantee the lives of the foreign residents at Tientsin, in consequence of the inflammatory placards which were being circulated against them. And it was added that the naval authorities at Hongkong had been communicated with, and had been requested to despatch ships to the north for the protection of foreigners. Apart from the fact that Reuter's telegrams from Hongkong have occasionally represented the aspect of affairs in China as being far more alarming than they really were, there was such an inherent improbability in the message that we received it, to say the least, with caution. The idea of the Chinese Government being unable to keep the Tientsin rabble in order when the most powerful man in the empire, Li Hung-chang, backed by a strong force, was on the spot, was beyond belief; and even supposing for a moment that they had felt themselves unequal to the emergency, it is still more difficult to imagine their confessing their weakness. We should have been inclined, therefore, to look upon the report as void of foundation had not a notification been issued from the Foreign Office to the effect that a telegram had been received from Mr. Wade, dated Peking, February 17th, stating that all was quiet there on that day, which was the first of the Chinese new year. As it would seem to be very unlikely that in the midst of a perfect calm our Minister should think it worth while to telegraph to the Foreign Office to say that "all was quiet," the fact of his having done so suggests the idea that things were not going quite smoothly in the North. Mr. Wade's telegram, however, though dated February 17th, furnishes us with later news than the Hongkong message which was despatched on the 27th; as, while the Peiho is frozen—the ice does not break up until March—the only means of communication between Tientsin and the south is by courier to Chin-kiang or to Shanghai, or else by courier to Chefoo and from thence by steamer to Shanghai. By either route the conveyance of a letter would occupy at least a fortnight; so that, even supposing the news were telegraphed to Hongkong the instant it arrived, Mr. Wade's telegram would contain news of certainly two or three days later date. The explanation of both the Hongkong canard and of Mr. Wade's message is very probably to be found in the reported outbreak against a missionary residing in the Chili Nieh district, in the neighbourhood of Chefoo. It seems that for some time the usual stories about the craving foreigners are said to have for children's brains and eyes have been busily spread abroad in the vicinity, and that the "death blow to corrupt doctrines" has also been extensively circulated among the people. These measures naturally ended in results which must have been highly gratifying to the instigators of disorder. A short time since the missionary in question was stoned while passing through a town, and on the occasion of his presenting himself at an annual fair, he experienced the same inhospitable welcome. The local magistrate professed his willingness to do all he could to keep in order the "many-headed," but at the same time strongly urged the missionary to betake himself to Chefoo. This he did, and thereupon the triumphant mob took possession of his house. It is possible that the news of this victory may have spread through Shantung and the neighbouring Province of Chili, and that the promoters of riot have thereby been encouraged to adopt the same tactics at Tientsin and elsewhere. But one thing is certain—that as long as the Government forces are on the side of order no serious outbreak is possible at Tientsin.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(Oriental.)

Shanghai,

TEA AND SILK TRADE FOR 1873.

We take the following from the *Commercial History and Review of 1873*, published in connection with the *Economist* for March:—

TEA.

Messrs. J. O. Sillar & Co. (London) report:—

The year 1873 has again *proved an unsatisfactory one to importers of tea*; at one time the prospects appeared brighter than we ever remember to have witnessed, and when the first cargo of new season's tea arrived, during the first fortnight of July, there was little more than the equivalent of three months' deliveries of Congou and Souchong tea in the whole bonded warehouses in the kingdom. In former years such a state of matters would have led to great excitement, and the new season's crop would have been eagerly sought for and rapidly sold upon arrival at extreme prices. The opening of the *Suez Canal, and the completion of the electric wire to China, however, have brought about such a revolution*, that *three months'* stock is now regarded as ample for our wants, and the first arrivals of the new season's crop were received with comparative indifference by the trade, who only bought from hand to mouth. The accounts from China showed great recklessness on the part of buyers, which led to disastrous losses throughout the remainder of the year.

The terms of sale—*three months prompt, with usury allowed to the buyer*—are still adhered to by the largest brokers, and so long as this injustice is allowed, losses to importers must continue to be the rule.

The total imports in 1873 show a decrease of 24 million lbs. from those of 1872, being, according to the Board of Trade returns, 162 million lbs., against 186 million lbs. in 1872. The deliveries, according to the same returns, are nearly the same, being 165 million lbs., against 166 million lbs, and the quantity exported showing a *decrease* of 5 million lbs., while the *home consumption*, on the other hand, has increased about 4 million lbs.

The quantity of new season's tea received by steamers through the Suez Canal up to the 31st December was 70 million lbs., against 60 million lbs. last year, 48 million lbs. in 1871, and 22 millions in 1870. From Foochow, the quantity in 1873 was 26 million lbs., against 20 million lbs. in 1872; and from Shanghai and Canton 44 million lbs., against 40 million lbs.

The following table shows the shipments from China and Japan to Great Britain for the last Seven seasons, also the imports of Indian teas and total quantity delivered for home consumption and export, and the United Kingdom stock on the 31st December, for the last seven years:—

Export from China and Japan to Great Britain.	lbs.
1866-'67	122,682,000
'67-'68	118,480,000
'68-'69	145,472,000
'69-'70	121,500,000
'70-'71	132,000,000
'71-'72	147,000,000
'72-'73	149,000,000

The above figures give the total shipments from China and Japan for the seasons, commencing with vessels sailing with new teas in the month of *May*. The cargoes of ships lost are also included; the deliveries and stocks are taken from the Board of Trade returns. About 2 million lbs. were transhipped for the continent in 1872, and also the year before, of which no record appears either in the custom-house or dock returns. Last year we estimated that nearly 6 million lbs. were sent to the continent without being landed here, thus partly accounting for the decrease in the exports.

July.—On the 12th of this month, at 7 a.m., the P. & O. steamer *Venetia*, from Hankow, was reported in the Downs. She passed Gravesend at noon, and was in the Victoria Dock at 4 p.m. The next tide the *Agamemnon* entered the same dock. The samples of the cargoes of both vessels were placed on the market on Monday morning, the 14th. The *Venetia* carried 2,100,000 lbs. of Congou, and the *Agamemnon* 2,500,000 lbs. The samples generally gave dissatisfaction, and were received with coldness, the trade bought sparingly, the sales the first day being estimated at only 3,000 chests and 10,000 half-chests, or scarcely one and a half days' deliveries. The following day very little business was done, the sales not exceeding 5,000 or 6,000 packages. Prices ranged from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. One chop of extra fine quality was afterwards sold at 2s. 9d. per lb. The statistical position of the market was very strong, the stocks being smaller in proportion to the deliveries than we have ever known them to be, and the shipments from China, from the commencement of the year to the 6th inst., were only 27,500,000 lbs., against 48 million lbs. the same time in 1872. The fine chops of new season's Congou were reported to leave a profit of 3d. per lb. to the importers, while most of those below 2s. were just coming out. In old seasons' Congou very little business was done at unchanged prices. Common scented tea was difficult to sell, capers from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d., showing a fall of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Ping Suey young hysons declined about 2d. per lb., the trade being unwilling buyers on account of the recent prosecutions. Indian teas continued in good demand at full rates. The imports this month were 9,500,000 lbs., and the deliveries 13,725,000 lbs. The stock of congou and souchong in the United Kingdom on the 31st of this month was only 45 millions, against 61 million lbs. the previous year.

November.—This was the gloomiest month in the whole year. The rate of usury which had risen from 3 per cent. in August, to 5 per cent. in September, 7 per cent. in October, and 8 per cent. on the 1st of this month, was again raised to 9 per cent. on the 7th of this month, the Bank of England charging as much as 10 and even 12 per cent. Business was almost brought to a dead lock in consequence of the stringency of the so-called money market. All kinds of teas, with the exception of black-leaf congous, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d., which advanced ½d. per lb. towards the end of the month, *were lower*. The principal business done was in black-leaf congous from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb., which also rallied after the reduction of the Bank rate on the 20th instant to 8 per cent., and on the 27th to 6 per cent. Common teas, from 10d. to 1s., were again lower; red-leaf descriptions were also cheaper. Oolong was heavy of sale at declining prices. There was a better demand for Foochow scented teas, both Pekoes and capers, but for Canton kinds there was no improvement. There was hardly any inquiry for green teas, owing to the working of the Adulteration Act. Large quantities were offered "without reserve," and sold at irregular prices. Painted kinds were resold by the dealers for less than one-half the price which had been originally paid to the importers. A large business was done in Indian teas at full prices, for nearly all descriptions. The imports this month were 10,750,000 lbs., and the deliveries 13,500,000 lbs.

The year 1873 closes with the tea market in a stronger statistical position than has been witnessed for some time past. The stock in the United Kingdom on the 31st December we estimate at 95,500,000 lbs., including all arrivals, against 102 million lbs. on the 31st December, 1872, and the quantity afloat at 25 million lbs., against 37 million lbs.

SILK.

Durant and Co. (London) report:—

Putting Italian and Brutia together, we have in 1873 in all classes *diminished imports*, amounting in aggregate to fully 15 per cent., and that following upon the diminution of 1872, which was 12½ per cent. In all classes except China silk we find diminished delivery; in that, however, there is sufficient increase to reduce the aggregate diminution to little more than 5 per cent. Our stocks show diminished figures in all classes except China silk. There we find a small increase, but the balance leaves us with a total stock only about 5 per cent. less than last year, which was very heavy.

Such is the result of 1873, a year trying and unsatisfactory, not to say disastrous, almost without precedent. Manufacturers may have escaped loss, but we fear cannot have done well, while importers and dealers have suffered severely, many of both classes having been forced to succumb under the very heavy fall in prices. Failures commenced in the earliest days of the year, and continued at intervals almost to the end. Throughout the year there was scarcely a chance of escape; scarcely at any moment was there a possibility of selling in quantity—always reluctant buyers and hand-to-mouth business; at no time, except perhaps some few days in the month of May, when alarm was entertained as to the fate of the European crop, was there any disposition to purchase beyond immediate requirements; some new difficulty, financial or political, was continually starting up simultaneously with the slightest symptom of improvement. From the commencement of June prices have always had a downward tendency; not much perhaps since October, still the market has always been weak, and so continues. There was a slight stop in the downward course at the end of April, but scarcely even up to the end of May, or the early days of June, was there any real rally in prices; possibly at one moment an improvement of 1s. might have been traced, but with the first arrivals of new silk depreciation again commenced. There was a slight halt in the early days of *October*, but that was short-lived, and we finish at the lowest point of the year fully 20 to 35 per cent. below the commencement, with a general feeling of depression. The only point of comfort and ground of hope for better things seems to be *that this low range of prices* may stimulate consumption, and displace cotton and spun silk so largely used in the last year or two.

The *export* of English manufactured goods shows a reduction of 15 per cent., but this, upon the very large figures of 1872, only 10 per cent. upon 1871. The export of raw and thrown silk shows about the same reduction.

The import of manufactured goods has again been very large, fully 10 per cent. in excess of 1872; *we feel marking the unfavourable condition of the American markets*, and accounting in some measure for the unsatisfactory trade of our own manufacturers.

In *China silk* there seems nothing special to remark, except that the proportion of "chop silk" has been rather smaller even than last year, and the common qualities largely in excess, hence the better silk shows a depreciation of only 20 per cent., while in the lowest and lower medium 30 to 35 per cent. may be traced. Taysaams have been always in small supply, but they have not been needed. Hainceus seem to be much out of favour; latterly "re-reels" have been coming forward rather freely, probably owing to the unfavourable position of the American market.

Japan silk was relatively low at the opening of 1873, but has not escaped a fall of 20 per cent., notwithstanding the reduced import. In some of the coarse sizes and low qualities the depreciation has been much greater.

Canton silk has not suffered the full reduction of China silk, but consumption seems to have prepared itself for the reported small export, some say not to exceed 10,000 bales.

Bengal silk has been specially out of favour throughout the year, filature silk feeling the competition of European and Japan silk, while common native classes have been displaced by Canton and the common qualities of China.

In Italian and Brutia silk we are not satisfied as to the correctness of our figures; we think that the import and delivery must have been larger, but in any case not to an extent materially to affect the general question. They have shared the fate of all other classes to some extent, but the fall has scarcely exceeded 15 per cent.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE.

(*To the Editor of "The Daily Telegraph."*)

Sir,—In writing the following I express with full authority the views of Prince Napoleon on the gathering at Chislehurst:—

If the demonstration at Camden House had not, from the very commencement, assumed the character of an Imperialist manifesto, and if the name and policy of Prince Napoleon (Jerome) had not been for some months past the mark for coarse vituperation on the part of those whose counsels are followed at Chislehurst, it would have been unnecessary to trouble you with these lines. Adhering to the democratic and anti-clerical policy which he has always maintained, Prince Napoleon finds himself in entire opposition to those men whose influence proved so fatal to France under Napoleon III., and whose counsels to-day differ but little from the advice tendered to the Comte de Chambord by the supporters of Legitimacy. Several French and English journals have named the Prince Napoleon as intending to be present at Camden House. While it is almost needless to contradict this rumour, it may not be inappropriate to point out to the English public how bitter have been the reproaches offered in the *Pays* (the mouthpiece of the Chislehurst Council) against the Prince Napoleon, because, true to his ancient professions, he met halfway those of the French democracy who, remembering that France existed before party, sought, in a thorough union of Frenchmen, to avoid the reinauguration of the white flag with which France was recently threatened. Attacked by the Royalists of all shades—Legitimist, Orleanist, and Bonapartist—because he affirms the happiness of France as of higher import than the personal claims of any "dynasty," the Prince Napoleon repeats to-day his life-long affirmation, and refuses to mix with those whose counsels to Prince Louis at Chislehurst are pregnant with possible consequences of the most disastrous character. What France needs is the aid of her safest man to pilot her through a period the troubles of which have not ceased, and she has need to be relieved from the constant conspiracies of those who urge to the front either sickness or infancy in the name of a family or a dynasty.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A REPUBLICAN.

March 15th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 30TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $560 cash, quiet; Old Patna, $610 cash, quiet; New Benares, $543½ cash, quiet; Malwa, $615 on credit, free of allowance. Estimated deliveries and exports from 1st to 30th April, 2,365 chests Old and New Patna, 907 chests Old and New Benares. Total, 3,272 chests. Bengal drug, Mohara, Jameson and Barton estimate the stocks on 30th April, at 5 p.m., to be 380 chests New Patna, 55 chests Old Patna, and 65 chests New Benares. Total, 510 chests.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per American ship *Malay* for San Francisco:—

23,621 bags Rice, each 50 lbs.; 380 bags Beans, each 50 lbs.; 802 bags Sugar, each 1 picul; 100 bags Pepper, each 100 lbs.; 50 boxes Cassia, each 50 catties; 1,400 Empty Quicksilver flasks, 1,144 boxes Oil, 1,128 rolls Matting, 326 bales Paper, 336 jars Soy, 129 jars Sugar, 151 pkgs. Tea, 130 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 110 boxes Rice Flour, 100 boxes Wine, 100 slabs Tin, 100 boxes Preserves, 55 boxes Earthenware, 75 boxes Gin, 40 bales Feathers, 3,085 pkgs. Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/3½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/3½ to 4/3½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4½ to 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 5 months' sight	4/4½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	222½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	222½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½ to 73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—36 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,800 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 97 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$205 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$505 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$183 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$121 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—13 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 114 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON APRIL 30TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Dried Lily Flowers, 6 bags, at $14.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Cotton, 50 bales, at $13.70, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 2,300 piculs, at $1.68, by Kin-foong-loong to travelling trader.

Almonds, 15 bags, at $22.50, by Kin-hing-cheung to travelling trader.

Black Dates, 20 bags, at $5.00, by Kin-hing-cheung to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $9.80, by Kin-hing-cheung to travelling trader.

Cloves, 10 bags, at $42.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Potatoe Flour, 150 bags, at $1.14, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 4 cases, at $42.00, by Ying-chong to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $1.84, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Ulysses (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 4th inst.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Burton Stather	Carphin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Oracle	Erquiaga	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Windward	Stannard		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Great Republic (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Gwalior (str.)	Haselwood	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Hoogly (str.)	Varangot	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
SAIGON	Catharina		Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Maria y Vicenta	Santa Coloma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Mourrat	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Amazone (str.)	Champeneis		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sylvia (str.)	Johannsen	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Achilles (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 4th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 3rd inst., daylight.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just landed, ex S. S. *Glenarriney*, French Mail, *Cawdor Castle*, and other late arrivals, a Large and Choice Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

as follows:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.

WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS.

The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of a West End Cutter.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.

Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.

Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.

Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.

Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.

FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.

WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.

COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.

GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.

UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.

SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.

BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.

SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.

Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.

PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Bazil Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.

DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.

SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.

PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.

CRETONNE and other CHINTZ.

PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.

PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.

WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.

TOILET COVERS to match.

FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.

TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS.

VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.

DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

GILT, CHEVAL, and MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES.

Just arrived.

A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s BRANDIES.
STARTUP & KENTISH'S SHERRIES and PORT WINES.

J. LEMBKE.

3m 226 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark):—
Gladiateur, in Pints.
Carte Blanche, " "
Carte Noire, " "

J. LEMBKE.

3m 227 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW:
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THOMPSON & HIND

Invite Inspection of their

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
Ex English Mail S. S. "Zambesi."

TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
The KAME KAME LA! Dress Material.
Galatea STRIPED COSTUME CLOTH.
SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
BATISTES, LAWNS, and PERCALES.
New Styles in PRINTS and PRINTED CAMBRICS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.
New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.
VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.

Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.
The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.
Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.

38, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

BAKER & CO.,

GENERAL DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, COURT DRESS MAKERS, AND MILLINERS,

24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

647]

CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark.)

THEOPHILE ROEDERER,—

Gladiateur,	Pints,	2 doz. each case.
Carte Blanche,	do.	2 do. do.
Carte Noire,	do.	2 do. do.

D. ST. MARCEAUX,—

Carte Blanche, Dry,	Quarts,	1 doz. each case.
Do.	do.	Pints,	2 do. do.
Do.	Dry,	Half-pints,	4 do. do.
Carte Noire, Very Dry,	Quarts,	1 doz. case.
Do.	do.	Pints,	2 do.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO,—

Carte Blanche,	Quarts,	1 doz. each case.
Do.	Pints,	2 do. do.
Do.	Half-pints,	4 do. do.

Apply to

G. DUBOST & Co.

3m 195 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from Town, and their Contents	per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	" "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	½ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	¾ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¼ " "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 3rd May, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

8d 653 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamer

"SYLVIA,"

Johannsen, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 655 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Westoby, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 654 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"ACHILLES"

will be despatched on or about the 4th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

6d 651 Hongkong, 29th April, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES,"

will be despatched on or about the 4th May. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 27/. %, all risks, 18/. %. F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. %, do.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

14d 509 Hongkong, 21st April, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE German Bark

"CATHARINA"

will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 644 Hongkong, 28th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"WINDWARD,"

Capt. Stannard, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 591 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"BURTON STATHER,"

Capt. Carphin, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 582 Hongkong, 17th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

(To follow the American Ship "Malay.")

THE A 1 Clipper Ship

"ORACLE,"

Erquiaga, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 576 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"MARIA Y VICENTA,"

Captain Santa Coloma, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 508 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

THE A 1 French Barque "*BOREAL*," leaving Saigon about 15th June next, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, has room for about 100 tons Light Freight.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

f641 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Danish Steamship

"ASIA,"

810 tons, Captain Molsen, expected here from Calcutta in about a fortnight.

For Charter, apply to

KWONG HING,
57, *Praya.*

7d 637 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade—objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*HOOGLY*," Commandant VARANGOT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 1st May, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GWALIOR*," Captain N. W. HASELWOOD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 8th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND V

Extracts.

THE TEN LITTLE SINNERS.

Ten little sinners, looking mighty fine,
One sunk a big ship, and then there were nine.
Nine little sinners, sitting up too late,
One shut up the "publics," and then there were eight.
Eight little sinners, trying to get to Heaven,
One wouldn't have the Bible, and then there were seven
Seven little sinners, playing at their tricks,
The Yankees frightened one to death, and then there were six
Six little sinners, wished to keep alive,
The match-makers killed one, and then there were five.
Five little sinners, rolling on the floor,
They killed one in Hyde Park, and then there were four.
Four little sinners, going on a spree,
The Army Bill killed one, and then there were three.
Three little sinners, durst'n't say "boo,"
For fear of the Russians, and then there were two.
Two little sinners, looking very glum,
The Church of England choked one, and then there was one.
One little sinner, sitting all alone,
He dissolved the Parliament, and then there were none.
These ten little sinners had got so very low,
The British public kicked them out, and told them all to go.

TRUTHFULNESS OF MRS. GASKELL'S NOVELS.

Into whatever sphere of life she conveys her readers, they are conscious that there is no exaggeration, no undue exaltation of this person, and no undue depression of the other. Upon this estimable quality we should be inclined to build most fearlessly for her assurance of immortality. Yet while there is no quality which should singly so well ensure it, if any work is to live and have a constant impression upon successive generations it must be combined with qualities which may seem humbler, but which in reality have more vitality in them, from the fact that however the world changes their special power remains the same. Let Mrs. Gaskell's novels be read after the lapse of a hundred years, and one feels that the verdict delivered then would be that they were penned by the hand of a true observer—one who not only studied human nature with a desire, but a capacity, to comprehend it.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

BERANGER.

The song-writer fitted into the age in which he lived. The song was more the fashion then than it is now, and the fathers of the present generation passed their evenings in singing-clubs. Béranger was a member of one of them—the Caveau—where he sang his own songs long before they were in print. The song was the expression of every popular movement; soldiers marched to it, and grisettes danced to it. Political opposition, instead of making a leader in a journal against the government, attacked it in a song. It lent itself with facility to a warlike and changeable epoch, where men wept and laughed in the same hour. It was the accompaniment of revolutions, on the barricades, and in the fields, in defeats as well as in victory. This love of song is still a national trait, although not as strongly marked. When a group of men or women meet together in the *café*, and one hums an air, the others are sure to follow. In the long lines of impetuous, advancing, and retiring columns of the Clôserie de Lilas, frequently the voice keeps measure with the foot in loud and *entraînant* tones. Scarcely a farce is given at the theatre which is not garnished with several songs, and the open air singing concerts are common to the country. Thus fashion favoured Béranger. At the marriage and baptismal feasts sweets voices of handsome lassies sang him. He furnished the means to ambitious singers to exhibit their respective talents of voice and action, and all who had the capacity availed themselves of them, and the sympathetic tones and attractive traits of the singers lent an additional value to the rhyme. Skilful actors, in the play of gesture and physiognomy, brought out all the colouring.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

TRAINING OF SLEDGE DOGS.

The existence of the people of Kolyusk depends upon fishing and hunting, in which they are assisted by their dogs. These faithful, but cruelly-treated, animals are said to resemble the wolf, having long, pointed, projecting noses, sharp and upright ears, and long bushy tails. Their colour is black, brown, reddish-brown, white, and spotted; their howling that of a wolf. In summer they dig holes in the ground for coolness, or lie in the water to escape the mosquitoes; in winter they burrow in the snow, and lie curled up, with their noses covered with their bushy tails. The preparation of these animals for a journey must be carefully attended to; for a fortnight at least they should be put on a small allowance of hard food, to convert their superfluous fat into firm flesh; they must also be driven from ten to twenty miles daily, after which they have been known to travel a hundred miles a day without being injured by it. A team consists commonly of twenty dogs, and it is of importance that they should be accustomed to draw together. The quick and steady-going of the team, as well as the safety of the traveller, mainly depends on the docility and sagacity of the foremost dog or leader. No pains are therefore spared in his education, so that he may understand and obey his master's orders, and prevent the rest from starting off in pursuit of the stone foxes or other animals that may chance to cross their path. Their usual food is frozen fish, and ten good herrings are said to be a proper daily allowance for each dog while on duty. When not actively employed, they are obliged to content themselves with offal, and towards spring, when the winter's provisions are generally exhausted, they suffer the keenest hunger.—*Polar World.*

WHERE DOES WATER COME FROM?

How natural for a child, standing by the banks of a river, to inquire where all the water comes from? To inquire why grass is green? what makes it grow? how is it that birds can fly? why fishes are not drowned in the sea? or where all the sand comes from they see on the shore? They will ask, also, where the rain or the snow comes from? what is thunder? what are clouds? or how is it that the grass is so wet with the dew? Thousands of questions like these are asked by thoughtful children, and what parent would not wish to be able to give them satisfactory answers? But to answer these questions satisfactorily requires a knowledge of natural phenomena and the causes producing them. If any one of whom the child asked, whilst standing by a river's banks, "Where does all the water come from?" were to take him to his home, however humble, and show him the vapour rising from the water boiling for tea, and ask him to put a cool plate or glass in the path of the vapour for a few moments, and then look at it and notice the drops of water condensed upon it, and make him understand that these drops were formed by the vapour. Then explain to him that a great part of the earth was covered with water from which vapour was always rising, and that, when it rose into the upper regions of the air, it was condensed into drops of water, just as the vapour had been by the cold plate, and when thus condensed it fell in rain. That a great part of this rain run on the surface of the ground, forming little streams and brooks, which were gradually joined by others, till those united streams formed rivers, which, by the unceasing flow, which had led to his question, gave back to the ocean the waters which had been raised from them in vapour by the heat of the sun, just as the vapour had been raised from the water boiling for tea, by the heat of the fire. What child would readily forget such a lesson? Or what child, constantly so replied to, could fail to grow up an intelligent observer of all the natural events occurring around him?—*Outlines of Natural Philosophy.*

NUBIAN MODES OF EXPRESSION.

I retain the most vivid recollection of the last evening that I spent upon the banks of the Keobaly, when both time and place contributed to provoke a geographical discussion. The Nubians are always ready to talk about rivers. They will enlarge freely upon their source, their aspect, and their connection; but, carried away by their imagination, they never fail to represent their own incomparable Nile as *par excellence* the river of rivers, the very spring and reservoir of all the goodliest waters of the earth. A compendium of all their geographical delusions would form an interesting study, and might furnish a key to many antiquated traditions. It is well known that the Nubians and Arabians always give the name of "island" to the projecting point of land which lies at the confluence of any two rivers; thus Sennaar would be described as the "island" between the White and the Blue Nile; and it was in the same sense that the ancients applied the name of Meroë, the land between the Nile and the Atbara. It is a matter of remark again that the Nubians are accustomed to invert, as it were, the upward and downward courses of a stream, and to describe the confluence of two rivers as the separation of the main stream into two branches. This habit may possibly account for the frequent mention of "arms" in all their descriptions of their rivers; it is in accordance moreover with the practice of the ancients, who referred to the junction of the White and Blue Nile at Khartoum as a partition of the entire stream "*ubi Nilus iteram bifurcus;*" a notion probably only derived from the habitual expressions of the natives which would thus appear to have remained unaltered for many centuries. A corresponding difference between the Nubian mode of expression and our own is observable in all their allusions to the motions of rivers, and they would speak, for example, of the Nile as going towards, and not as descending from the mountains. On the bank of the Keobaly I sat discussing the topic of river systems with Mohammed Aboo Saummat and his people; but as we argued over the many hydrographical problems that were yet unsolved I detected him in the most flagrant contradictions. At length, losing my patience, I desired him to show me with his hand which way he supposed the Keobaly to flow; the whole party simultaneously motioned towards the east, and turning to the west declared that that was the direction from which the river came. Startled from my composure, I rated them soundly upon their inconsistencies. "Why, you Mussulmen," I said, "twist and turn everything upside down. We can compreliend you in nothing. What is sin with us is righteousness with you. The day you call night. In your Ramadan, you fast during the day time; we do all our fasting at night. Go to a strange place and you expect the people to be the first to visit you. Go to a feast and you take the place of the host, and treat the servants to their beer. Your bridegrooms, too, you make them pay for their brides instead of taking them with a dowry of their own. You talk of what is 'pure and impure;' but for yourselves you are always dirty. Your names for colour are contradictions; 'akhdar' is green and grey; 'azrak' is both blue and black. You call your drums trumpets; and your trumpets drums. In bed you wrap up your heads and leave your feet uncovered. To tell the truth, I could go on and enumerate a hundred of your vagaries, and I can only wonder that you do not stand on your heads and eat with your feet." The incredible confusion in the ideas of this people involves the traveller in continual tedious explanations. Speke complains in the same way about the geographical blunders of his retinue.—*The Heart of Africa. By Dr. Schweinfurth.*

AT TATTERSALL'S.

This was Tattersall's, sure enough; though I had been in doubt, for my recollections of Tattersall's and been of a place at Hyde Park Corner, down Grosvenor-place a little way, and then off behind St. George's Hospital. Tattersall's took it into its head to move, or had to move, and the result was that it fixed the pegs of its tent down here by Knightsbridge-green, and a sale was on—"this day." You are quite welcome there if you will walk into the clean, red-sanded courtyard, with doors round, every one of which you could take your oath led into a stable, without having the fact forced upon you through every sense, as you see wisps of straw, smell ammonia, hear the rattle of hoofs and headstalls, taste the horsey atmosphere, and feel disposed to button up your pockets tightly, only there are no buttons. "Who'll say a hundred guineas for this horse?" exclaims a voice, which comes from a corner where there is a rostrum, dominating a horse held by a helper and surrounded by a group—a very peculiar-looking group, by the way. The voice is that of the auctioneer, who stands with what looks like a black drumstick in his hand. He is florid, smart, and sports a choice rose-bud in his button-hole. He does not look horsey, but decidedly shrewd. There is the horsey look, though, amongst his audience, as well as that of the calm, well-dressed patrician. Looking right and left, there are men with their pursuit written plainly upon their exterior. Here is the gentleman with his legs in tight "check," and coat of Oxford mixture without a wrinkle, bird's-eye neckerchief and fox-tusk pin; his hat is glossy and narrow of brim, and you may see him any morning in the park exercising a high stepper, whose price is of three figures. Rubbing shoulders with this last is a seedy individual, who stands, as well as walks, with a slouch; his hat is indescribable, he chews a piece of straw, and if he is not to be met at every low horse fair in England the fault is not his. Stud-groom is the next, with well-cut breeches, natty boots, and a cane to tap the latter very frequently. Pad-groom beside him, out of livery, and indulging in a roll of something that looks like a table-cloth round his neck. A few steps farther and there is the sleeve-waistcoated helper, with breeches and gaiters, cap slouched over his ears, and his hands making determined efforts to get to the very bottoms of his pockets, even at the expense of a stoop of the shoulders. There is a keen, eager, not to say knowing look on every face: to some it is natural, to others the result of practice; and, again, to others, the gentlemanly portion of the audience, it is forced for the day by the knowledge that they are amongst cutting blades, and that there is danger in horse-dealing for the unwary. But to business. The voice cries again—"Who'll say a hundred guineas for this horse?" No one, apparently, and no wonder, for the animal looks "screwish;" his muscles stand out too prominently, and there is such a very small amount of difficulty in counting his ribs, that it is impossible to avoid thinking of the Hansom cabs used for night work. No one will say a hundred guineas, so the auctioneer proceeds:—"Eighty? Sixty? Fifty? Forty? Thirty? Twenty-five?" Rather an extensive descent from the hundred guineas; but if the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain; so coming down to the quarter—twenty-five—some one looks at the auctioneer, and gives just one twitch of a muscle at the corner of his mouth. The man of the hammer—may be it is Tattersall himself—understands the motion, takes it as a bid, and acts accordingly. On the instant he gives a signal from the private code in use at the yard to the helper, who holds the slave on four legs; there is a shout from a policeman, "Stand back, there!" and the horse is trotted along the side of the court and back again, when another guinea is bid, and then another, till the black drumstick which represents a hammer falls, and the horse is sold.—*Once a Week.*

SOUNDS IN THE OPEN AIR.

If a bell be placed under the receiver of an air-pump, and be kept moving by any mechanical means whilst the air is being exhausted, the sound will grow fainter and fainter, till it ceases entirely as the air becomes highly rarefied. If, on the contrary, the same bell be placed in a receiver, and the air condensed, the sound will become greater in intensity as the air becomes more condensed. For this reason the firing of a cannon on the top of Mont Blanc sounds only like a pistol, whilst the explosion of a pistol is only like that of a pop-gun. When persons ascend in balloons, too, they can hear distinctly the voices of persons far below them, but they are utterly unable to be heard by persons on the earth. Sounds also made in a diving-bell have a painful effect on the ear as compared with the same sounds in the open air. Sounds, therefore, originating at the level of the sea can pass readily into, and be heard on the tops of high mountains; but sounds originating at the tops of mountains, unless of great intensity, will not pass down into the plains below. This fact will give an idea of the immense intensity necessary to cause thunder in the higher regions of the air to be heard on the earth's surface, and also explains the reason why lightning is often seen when no thunder is heard.—*Outlines of Natural Philosophy.*

MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

Idiocy is a defect of mind which is either congenital, or due to causes operating during the first few years of life, before there has been a development of the mental faculties, and may exist in different degrees; the person afflicted with it may have the power of articulate speech, and manifest a limited degree of intelligence, or he may be utterly distitute of any semblance of intelligence and of the power of speech, being little more than a mere vegetating organism. Imbecility is simply weakness of mind owing to defective mental development, and may be of every degree of deficiency, moral and intellectual; on the one hand, passing by imperceptible gradations into idiocy, and, on the other hand, passing insensibility into ordinary intelligence. There are some imbeciles in whom a general deficiency of intelligence is accompanied by a singular development of it in a special direction; they manifest, for instance, a surprising memory for details, such as dates, names, numbers, the exact particulars of distant events, which they recall and recount with the greatest ease and accuracy, or display certain remarkable mechanical aptitudes, or exhibit a degree of cunning which might seem inconsistent with their general mental feebleness. To establish the existence of imbecility in any case it must be shown that there is a defect of understanding, not merely from a want of development of the mental faculties in consequence of a deficient education, but a defect of understanding by reason of some natural incapacity which no education will overcome—a mental privation. It is clear, however, that ignorance which is the result of utter neglect, though neither doctors nor lawyers would regard it as imbecility, might justly, on grounds of humanity, be held to lessen responsibility.—*Responsibility in Mental Disease. By Henry Maudsley, M.D.*

PURITY OF THE NUDE IN ART.

To suppose, however, that to the pure all things must be for ever pure is a grave mistake. Perpetual contact with impurity, even if only of the eye, will in time impair the cleanliness of the most virginal discernment. The mind, imperceptibly adapting itself to the baser habits of the sight, finally becomes a partner in its sensations. As the average artist never rises above the level of the thought and desire of his audience, so he fittingly represents in his works the prevailing taste and disposition. Therefore it is essential to the public, if it would possess a decorous and noble Art, that it should itself have decorous and noble ideas, as well as a just appreciation of the æsthetic limitations and technical scope of Art itself. At first suggestion, nothing seems easier than to know what is right and wrong in Art. But ask a spinster of Scotland, or New England what is her unsophisticated impression of the first nude statue or picture she sees, be it the Theseus of the Parthenon or the Apollo of the Vatican, and she would tell you all are shameless creatures. The Venus of Titian would offend her sight as something worse than mere indecency, while the liveliest cupids and *amorini*, and perhaps the angels of a Sodoma and a Raphael, would seem like little monsters of immodesty. Yet the maiden of Latin birth, equally as virtuous at heart as her northern sister, sees in the same objects manifestations of divine truth and beauty, and enjoys them as the artist intended, without harm to her innocence or modesty, and most likely with absolute edification as to her creed. In their æsthetic sense, she accepts them as the artist's creative tribute to the all creating omnipotence of the Author of all life. While, therefore, one excellent woman is shocked and self-abased, another is exalted in her estimate of humanity and divinity.—*Art Journal.*

DR. GRANT AND THE LAP-DOG.

The bishop had a genial sympathy with all animals, but he liked them in their proper places—viz., out of doors. He had a great admiration for horses, not that he judged them with the cultivated eye of a connoisseur—his peculiar admiration was for that beast of the British race, the dray horse. He could never see a team of these pass before him without following the powerful build and ponderous gait, the heavy hoofs and shaggy flowing manes of the meek and docile giants with a fond and admiring glance. The song of birds was always a great delight to him. He used to declare that the sound of their brilliant, fresh-tuned notes in early spring infused new life into him. Many a time he would suspend his work under the oak-tree at Norwood to listen, like one spell-bound, to the nightingale striking his loud lyre high above the choir of common songsters. For dogs the bishop professed a great respect—that is, for the nobler type of animal, the faithful, intelligent, and serviceable dog; but little lap-dogs were his abomination. The sight of a lap-dog on a lady's knee, or even a child's, was most offensive to him; it was as much as he could do to control his feelings when he saw them kissed and caressed like human beings, and pampered with delicate and expensive food that would have been health and life to a poor sick child. He was visiting one day at the house of a lady whose heart was given up to a pug named "Gip;" she was lavishing the utmost tenderness on it, plying it vigorously on a cushion beside her with some favourite delicacy. The bishop watched the performance for some time with ill-concealed disgust, and then said, in his dry way, "That dog will die." This was a simple proposition, and ought to have been a safe one; but, as fate would have it, the dog died that night, probably from a fit of apoplexy engendered by over-stuffing. His disconsolate mistress, however, claimed a higher destiny for her favourite, and would have it that "Gip" had fallen a victim to the bishop's prophecy. The report went abroad that Dr. Grant had only to look at a dog to kill it, and the consequence was that for some time his presence in every family that counted a Gip amongst its members was hailed with mixed satisfaction. The announcement, "Here is the bishop!" was the signal for "Hide the dog!" and "Gip" would be seized and bundled out of sight before its life was endangered by a glance from the enemy's eye.—"*Thomas Grant, First Bishop of Southwark,*" *by Grace Ramsay.*

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1163 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1368 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 30th April, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per piecul	$107.00 a	$116.00
" " 28 a 32	"	113.00 a	122.00
" " 38 a 42	"	122.00 a	130.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.93 a	2.00
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.25 a	2.40
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.75 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.35 a	2.50
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.60 a	2.75
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.85 a	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.55 a	2.60
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.50 a	3.25
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a	2.85
" 40 "	"	3.70 a	3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.55 a	1.65
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.00 a	3.25
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.75 a	3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	"	3.75 a	3.90
CHINTZ	per piece	5.50 a	8.00
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	1.80 a	3.25
" Brown	"	0.55 a	0.60
" Red	"	0.60 a	0.65
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.75 a	0.80
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.21 a	0.22
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.18 a	0.19
" "	"	0.22 a	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.31 a	0.32
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.00 a	9.50
" Assorted	"	8.40 a	8.50
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.95 a	9.00
" " Assorted	"	8.30 a	8.40
CAMBLETS, SSS	"	17.00 a	17.50
" SS	"	19.00 a	19.50
" S	"	20.00 a	20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a	23.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 8	per piecul	4.20 a	4.30
" Hoop	"	4.50 a	4.65
" Bar	"	4.05 a	4.10
" Wire	"	8.30 a	9.25
LEAD	"	7.00 a	7.20
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.80 a	4.90
" Swedish	"	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per piecul	26.50 a	28.00
TIN PLATES	per box	6.50 a	8.50
SHEATHING METAL	per piecul	26.50 a	30.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	188.00 a	190.00
" American	"	190.00 a	190.00
SPELTER	"	8.30 a	8.40

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per piecul	13.50 a	14.00
" Ningpo	"	15.00 a	15.20
" Tientsin	"	15.00 a	15.20
" Shantung	"	14.80 a	15.00
" Bengal	"	10.00 a	14.50
ALUM	"	1.00 a	1.60
SAGGAMPEE, Japan white	"	3.90 a	4.10
" Black	"	3.30 a	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.15 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a	1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.60 a	1.65
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Saigon	"	1.50 a	1.65
" Arracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 a	6.50
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.		
" English steam	"	15.00 a	—
" American Anthracite	"	13.50 a	—
" Sydney	"	9.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.00 a	4.15
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.			
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a	6.50
" Banjar	"	5.00 a	5.25
PEPPER White	"	22.50 a	22.50
" Black	"	14.50 a	14.70
BETEL NUT	"	3.75 a	4.40
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.50 a	4.75
" " South Seas	"	15.00 a	17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a	2.00
" " Siam	"	2.20 a	2.50
FLOUR: California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.55 a	1.60
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	6.75 a	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.30 a	1.35
" California	"	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a	7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	5.50 a	5.60
" " West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	5.20 a	5.30
" " Manila, Dry White	"	4.40 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.80
CAMPHOR, packed	"	16.00 a	16.50
PEAS, White	"	1.90 a	1.95
" Green	"	2.10 a	2.25
" Black	"	1.65 a	1.70
" Yellow	"	1.75 a	1.95
MUSHROOMS	"	50.00 a	55.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.85 a	2.00
" Cut	"	2.50 a	2.70
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a	13.50
" " middle	"	8.25 a	8.8
" Dried, " small	"	6.50 a	6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.00 a	6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	"	16.70 a	16.85
" Bankow	"	68.00 a	68.50

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	
Douglas	Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Foiwan	Graves	Brit. str	—	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Gwalior	Haselwood	Brit. str	2725	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Hoogly	Varangot	Fren. str	2767	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Menzaleh	Monrout	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	
Namoa	G. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	*In Dock*
Ningpo	Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Sylvia	Johannsen	Ger. str	828	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kidd	
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Afoono	Menie	Fren. bk	417	Chinese	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Blubcke	
B. Cummings	B. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	Shanghai
Burton Stather	Carphin	Brit. bk	421	Rozario & Co	
Candelaria	M. Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	Melbourne
Caroline	H. E. Meyer	Ger. bk	450	Order	
Catharina	A. Schultz	Ger. bk	340	F. Degener	Saigon
Cito	Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Vladivostock
Contest	Kranger	Siam. bk	386	Chinese	
Ellen Lewis	Tweddell	Brit. bk	340	Order	
Fiery Cross	Soutter	Brit. sch	337	Order	
Formosa	Clipperton	Brit. bk	381	Captain	
Horatio Strague	S. K. Small	Amr. bk	507	H'long & China Gas Co	
Kate Waters	W. Dowe	Brit. bk	580	Order	
Kim-yong-tye	C. Lange	Siam. log	229	Chinese	
Leamona	F. Ulrich	Ger. bk	405	Bourjau & Co	
Maria y Vicenta	D. B. S. Coloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Saigon
Nightingale	A. Cutter	Amr. sh	722	Chinese	Manila
Oracle	Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1192	Russell & Co	
Prospector	J. Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	San Francisco
Rapid	F. Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
S. K. Cham Roarn	Thos. Erickson	Siam. bg	111	Order	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Peng-chao-hoi	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Sui-Tsing	Mackay	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g.b.		

MACAO.

In port on 21st April, 1874.

Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Olano
Callao	A. de Arancoa	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce
Camillo Cavour	J. Yreberri	Peru. sh	1326	Astorquia
Emigrante	L. Castagnina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Armero
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulls	Peru. sh	551	Tuton
Macao	A. Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce
Pewtuxet	Barros	Amr. str	250	A. Heard & Co., Agents
Providencia	J. Ysaurieta	Peru. sh	650	Tuton
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia
Sea Belle	Goggin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 28th April, 1874.

Oscar Mooyer	Weller	Ger. bk	382	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Telegraph	Berendsen	Siam. bk	302	Captain	Singapore

AMOY.

In port on 22nd April, 1874.

Aden	Petersen	Chi. str	507	Chinese	Singapore, &c
Anita	Nielsen	Den. bk	250	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Geffrard	Munday	Brit. bg	216	Order	
Hieronimus	Nissen	Ger. bg	227	Pasedag & Co	Takao
Peter	Moos	Ger. bg	246	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Velos	Lodberg	Ger. bk	322	Pasedag & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 24th April, 1874.

Irene	Behrens	Ger. sch	263	Master	Uncertain

SHANGHAI.

In port on 18th April, 1874.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Ada	Assale	Brit. sh	686	Frazar & Co	
Adelia Carleton	Washburn	Amr. bk	593	Frazar & Co	
Albert Victor	McLoughlan	Brit. bk	384	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Alma	Lord	Amr. bk	378	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	F. Peil	
Annie Mariel	Palmquist	Brit. sch	215	Nils Moller	
Brewster	Johnson	Amr. sch	350	Russell & Co	
Jane	Libas	Brit. bk	441	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Janet	Crombie	Brit. bg	215	Order	
Lancefield	Doron	Brit. bk	1006	Butterfield & Swire	
Lucullo	Lawrence	Haw. bk	475	Russell & Co	
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	H. Fogg & Co	
Oscar Vidal	Fox	Brit. bk	252	Nils Moller	Ningpo
Whitehall	Haddon	Brit. sh	936	Aug. Heard & Co	
Wildwood	Frost	Amr. sh	1100	Olyphant & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	782	Frazar & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 14th April, 1874.

Activ	Campbell	Amr. bk	291	Captain	
Arctic	Whitney	Amr. bk	340	Captain	
Countess of Errol	Taylor	Brit. bk	218	Netherlands Trading Co	
Gipsey	Ashcroft	Brit. bk		P. M. S. S. Co	
Jessie MacDonald	Sievewright	Brit. sch	275	Chinese	
Josephine	Long	Amr. bk	362	Captain	
Naruto	Smith	Brit. str	180	Netherlands Trading Co	
New York	Further	Amr. str	2119	P. M. Co	
Oregonian	Harris	Amr. str	1914	P. M. Co	
Triton	Heppingstone	Amr. bk	264	Captain	
Washington	Withers	Brit. str	221	P. M. C	
Westminster	Grose	Brit. sh	1434	P. & O. Co	
Yorkshire	Loughin	Brit. str	2232	Gilman & Co	

HIOGO.

In port on 19th March, 1874.

Dorothy	McLean	Brit. sh	760	Order
Fiery Cross	Oates	Brit. sh	694	Order
Schiller	Dinsklage	Ger. bk	352	Order

MANILA.

In port on 18th April, 1874.

Alaveza		Span. sh	501	Chino Chantangeo
Alhambra		Brit. sh	1340	Peele, Hubbell & Co
Aristo		Span. bk	531	Order
Oriterion		Amr. sh	1546	Peele, Hubbell & Co
Emilianu		Span. str	570	Cuculla & Co